

The Administration Party.

The supporters of the present national administration, in its criminal efforts to enforce a slave constitution on the unwilling people of Kansas, are already "beating the bush," and through its hirelings are first in the field to continue agitation of the slavery issue. Notwithstanding they proclaim the question settled by the passage of the English attachment, the United States Marshal for this State, in the pay and employment of the people, is active in efforts to instruct them on this question.

The burden of his speech in this place some two weeks since, was to rally the Democracy to the support of Buchanan and Leecompton whether right or wrong. The party of the party of the Don Quixote of Black Democracy was everything, the country and justice to the principle of popular sovereignty, nothing. We are proud to say that the Democracy present gave no warrant of approval and we infer, repudiated the Kansas swindle and its authors, aiders and abettors.

It was amusing to hear this hireling of the administration shouting the assertion that "the Kansas question is now the only issue before the country." We predict before the issue of October another tune will occupy his lungs, vociferating his words a lie, and cramming them down the throats of Republican speakers. The wrong cannot be maintained—the people will see and understand.

If it was wrong to refer the Leecompton swindle to a vote of the people direct, we ask in the name of truth, is it not then wrong to refer the acceptance or rejection of that constitution to a vote of the people on the land ordinance? This thing is too palpable—every child in the land can see its inconsistency and unfair views. Every step in this Kansas matter is a fraud and deception for the purpose of defeating the will of the people and fastened on them an odious, hated Slave Constitution.

The administration has all ready re-nominated me in full fellowship—if my friend John L. Robinson will consent I will be permitted to act with the democratic party again.—Gen. Foley's Letter.

What think you Democrats of the General now? Do you feel like the old hunter when his gun snapped, that you will "pick the flint and try him again?" The General has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting" and will no doubt find ample employment after his term expires, in cultivating the two thousand acres of land entered by order of the administration, while honest men with red flannel shirts had to stand back until the General, English and Bright were first served. The administration have "given in" and "all ready" he is re-nominated in full fellowship—but what one, pray, will appease the wrath of Prince John, the immediate? We would modestly suggest a *divide with Prince*, as your long cherished motto has been "to the victor belong the spoils."

**Black Democracy.**  
As applied and used by us, signifies those professed Democrats who follow wherever this slave ridden administration of the general government point and direct. The application to the United States Marshal of Indiana is peculiarly appropriate. We are advised that within the Court House of this county he has publicly advocated and approved the Wilmot proviso, advocated and approved the application to Kansas of true popular sovereignty, and at the back and bit of his masters, not only runs down the poor fugitive slave, but when in daranco, strips him to the buff in search of marks inflicted for evidence of the master's identity. This servile to party and the dirty work of bad men that merits its application; and is not applied to the democracy proper who think and act for themselves.

"Turn me loose in the district, I will bring them up to the poles certain. I will help the hole ticket some hundreds in the district."

The above from the letter of Hon. James Foley, representative in Congress from the fourth District of Indiana, written to a friend and published in the Gazette, of the 6th inst., is a fair specimen of the General's composition and orthography. We think it probable, if he had shown moral courage to hold out to the last, as he began, on the Kansas question, and then been turned loose unbridled in the District, he would have brought "up to the poles certain" the true Democracy to his support.—But since his monstrous blunder, in want of back bone and "caving in" we think he would not "help the hole ticket son" hundred in the district."

From the manner in which John L. Robinson spoke of our father Foley, in his speech here, we fear that he will never give his consent to re-nominate the fallen-from-grace man into full fellowship. Perhaps if he gets on his knees right reverently, he will have compassion on him. We hope so, for where could the poor man's soul find congeniality and rest outside the "democratic party."

Rev. A. McFarland.  
We are kindly furnished with a copy of the Commission *aired* in the case of Rev. Allen McFarland, of Cambridge City, noticed by a communication two weeks since.

They met at Cambridge on the 11th inst. The prosecution was conducted by Rev. Isaac Montfort of Liberty, Ind., and we have the result in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as a general rule it is inexpedient to publish matters connected with ecclesiastical difficulties, either in the pulpit, in the political newspapers, or in any other way, except as provided for in the book of discipline, and the commission are of the opinion that there were not sufficient reasons for departing from this general rule in the case now before us.

2d. The Commission find nothing in the paper, nor in the evidence calculated to impair their confidence in the ministerial character of the Rev. A. McFarland.

3d. The Commission now order the testimony taken before them to be burned, and recommend the parties as speedily as possible to be reconciled in the spirit of Christian love. A true copy.  
D. M. STEWART, Clerk.

We learn that it soon became apparent that the prosecution must fail in every charge, and to avoid total rout—nature failed and utter discomfiture of the accuser, it was abandoned, and the report above unanimously concurred in by the Commission.

This thorough vindication of Mr. McFarland as a minister (with whom we have no acquaintance) will, we are assured, give great satisfaction to his numerous friends in this community.

The course adopted by the commission was no doubt wise in omitting censure direct of the accuser, he being subject to the jurisdiction of the church of which he is a member, but our impulse on reading the award was, that the commission had but half done its work, when vindicating Mr. McFarland they failed to directly censure his accuser.

It is well however that these trials occasionally occur, as the laity in many places practice the opinion that ministers of the Gospel are but "hirelings"; indeed, with no "right," to maintain or "will" to direct, other than as prescribed by the dictatorial few of their church, forgetting that "the laborer is worthy of his hire" and that we "should not muzzle the ox that treadeth the corn."

We learn that Mr. McFarland will shortly engage in a new field of labor, where the prayers of his many warm friends in this vicinity will accompany him.

Edinburgh Correspondence.

Edinburgh, Ind., May 10, '95.  
Mr. Editor:—It is raining again this morning, and the farmers are, doubtless, growing for they are much behind with their work. I see in the last American a few hits at some rowdy boys you seem to be troubled with. You can't hit them a lick amiss, but if reports be true, some of them need, and will get a nice lot of small shot about their calves—excuse me, I mean the calves of their legs. As the other expression reads, you might think they would get badly hurt, as they are calves all over.—Of course no decent young lady keeps company with those peace disturbers.

We are not annoyed by any such boys here, and our property is safe at night. It was my privilege to visit the city of Connersville not long since, and while there I visited the graded school where our quondam friend Bradley presides. I found about 375 scholars in attendance, and I never saw a more quiet, orderly school. Everything appears to be working well, and the building is the best I ever saw for such purposes. Mrs. Brady seems to feel perfectly at home surrounded by 50 or 60 young Misses. I hope the school may long prosper. I also had the pleasure of visiting Cambridge, and was pleased to find Rev. A. McFarland in good health, and in a tolerable good humor. He has lately been shamefully treated by some professing Christians of that city. But after a long examination of the frivolous charges brought against him, he was declared perfectly innocent, and his ill-natured persecutors received a well deserved rebuke. What a great pity that one or two narrow minded bigots should be permitted to rule any church. Yet such is often the case, and some Bonapartes is heard to exclaim "I am Sir Oracle, and when I say my mouth, let no dog bark." Well, one day is enough to bark at a time, and such men as these who dictate to the many, are generally rather canine in their proclivities. In one sense of the word I pity Mr. McFarland, and in another I do not. He loses a tolerable living for a time, but he leaves a place where cod-fish aristocracy seems to rule. He will probably be more fortunate next time. I hope so. There is nothing very strange transpiring here, and as it is nearly mail time I will close.

R.  
We learn from the Connersville Times that a man named Christian Bean, was drowned last week in the White Water river, near that place, while attempting with two others to cross. Bean was drunk and the Times says his death may be attributed to mixing too much water with his whisky.

For the Brookville American.  
Mr. Editor:—A person not acquainted with Brookville, by reading the last issue of the American, would quickly come to the conclusion that we were forming a modern Sodom, and before long would be visited with the stern judgments of an avenging God. Why all this complaint? Who are the persons that are worse than horse thieves, gamblers &c? Where and when do they commit their crimes?

I have been a member of this community ever since I can remember and a short time before—like the most of folks I have no recollection of that often referred to but never remembered period, our advent into this troublesome world, and I never yet have seen a boy or young man, a permanent or transient citizen of Brookville "swagger" from the influence of liquor. I have been on the streets at almost all hours of the night & have never seen any conduct other than that of a well regulated village. In fact I defy any person to find a town in Indiana, or in the whole Union, of the same number of inhabitants where less rioting, drinking, swearing, and carousing are found. I admit there are some wild boys in town, and those boys may drink, and while under the influence of that strong agent of Hell may call on their "lady love" to express their passionate regards for her, either by singing the only songs their vitiated memories could ever retain, or taking vehicles to their doors to show their willingness to be assailed by an old man wagon to pull their "sweet hearts" through mud and mire. There are a few—and I am glad to say there are very few such boys among us. And pray tell me where you will not find them? Why should we then publish to the world that there are in our midst a great many young men of vile character &c., when in fact the number is very limited? I am of the opinion after due observations, that as a general thing our boys and young men are of the best class. The few who are wild, and probably malicious, by proper attention of the citizens will soon be caught and properly dealt with; then they will be willing to acknowledge that the way of the transgressor is hard.

Not by "Civics."  
\* This looks rather suspicious.—Ed.

For the Brookville American.

Gardening.  
Mr. Editor:—Gardening may be considered a science well established, and its influence on the mind, whether for fruits, vegetables or flowers, is certainly beneficial to health. As a science, it is recorded necessary to the human family. The pleasure of gardening not only invigorates the system, but prolongs our existence in this world, for what creates happiness must tend to that end. It may be argued that man after his daily labor requires rest, which may be, and doubtless is correct; notwithstanding, the work of a garden acts differently on the mind and frame from other work, as the exercise of such is naturally fed by anticipation of enjoying the fruits thereof within our family circle. The economy of our leisure earnings should be fostered so that the fruits of our industry can be realized. The work of a garden to supply a family does not necessarily require to be performed all at one time, different periods is best, especially evenings, for where there is a will there is a time to perform. When a man is industrious with his garden we see the moral effect on his helpmate, for she will not be backward on her part, and while busy with her sewing, she will transplant flowers and shrubs and other essentials, it proves an incentive to the husband and instills his mind with domestic happiness, (which bachelors are strangers to), while it encourages a love for labor in the minor portion of the family that becomes habitual on their growing minds and part of their education, proving that example is beyond precept.

What is more grateful to the desires of comfort than vegetables or fruit just procured from a well stocked garden? The flavor so different from what is procured from a city market, cut and laid no one but the gardener knows how long, which makes them indigestible and causing innumerable diseases to the human family in the summer season, while their freshness imparts a healthful ruby appearance so different to those residing in cities. For that reason, industry in the garden department should be encouraged, and make us what our maker designed to establish in those made after his own likeness.

When we see a female fond of flowers, the natural conclusion is that her heart is in the right place, and rely on it, she will make a good worker and a lovable companion for an honest man. There are selfish men who assert that flowers are but trifles; not so—a contemplation of these beauties is a solace to the mind, the beauties of nature should be acceptable to all; their cultivation can be encouraged without neglecting other duties. How delightful and grateful is a bouquet fresh gathered and placed in a room where the gentle zephyr can wait the odor through the house, and as the poet says:

"Then how serene I when in your favorite room,  
Gaze from your window at the evening bloom."

HORTICULTURALIST.  
Cincinnati May 4th, 1895.

For the Brookville American.  
Brookville College, &c., No. 2.  
In the last American I noticed some things concerning the education of our boys and girls. I know the fault of the school system, but I do not know the remedy.

Our village was long free from the curse of a doggerly, but for a few months past the better citizens have been much annoyed by a God-forsaken creature who has no independence enough to keep out of public doggerly, but has been out poisoning after night. "They" I suppose, rather than light because their deeds are evil. In this manner he has disturbed domestic peace, corrupted the morals of our young men and even small boys have not escaped his snares.

Letter from Gen. Foley.  
We have no doubt that all our readers are anxious to hear something from our distinguished Congressman, James Foley, and as the reporters forgot to report his speeches, and thus deprive us of the pleasure of knowing what he is doing and of admiring his distinguished abilities as a Congressman, we copy the following letter and remarks from the Cincinnati Gazette. It needs no comment.—

Ind., May 4.  
Enclosed is a specimen of Congressional qualifications. Perhaps it ought not to be put under a bush, but published for the edification of outsiders who are not initiated into all of the political mysteries of the arena of 1895. This letter was received by a friend of mine, and given to me with the understanding that I should send it to you for publication. Please publish it as written. Yours, &c.

[Here is the letter, with the spelling and punctuation, just as in the original. A "good English" letter, "certainly." ED. GAZETTE.]  
Washington, April 22, '95.  
Dear friends—your kind favor of the 14th inst. is to hand. I was glad to hear from you the indication in the Kansas troubles will be settled to day by the democratic party. Which will be a time of rejoicing the administration has all ready re-nominated me in full fellowship—if my friend John L. Robinson will consent I will be permitted to act with the democratic party again. The settlement will be on the Great Principles of non-interventions so you will see we poor devils have held our ground well. I see from your letter I will have plenty of competitors in the convention well it is a free country they have a right to select the one that will suit them best and if they want a man that will labor for the interest of the masses they will choose myself so I leave them perfectly free to choose for themselves.

any favor you can render me will be taken kindly and I feel that I can carry the District—turn me loose in the district I will bring them up to the poles certain. I will help the hole ticket some hundreds in the district I will be home by the 10 of June and will have chance to see my friends before the convention comes off and will write my friends on the subject from the custom and circumstances I think I ought to have a chance of the next race—you will do me a kindness by seeing as many of the friends as convenient and enlist them in my favor I have been quite unwell the last week I feel much better to day—I hope this will find you and family well.  
Jas. B. FOLEY.

A Judge's Opinion.  
Hardesty, a young man of Boone county, Ky., was tried and acquitted, a few days ago, for killing another young man named Grubb, who had seduced his sister. Hardesty told the seducer that he would give him six months in which to make his choice between marrying the girl and being killed. The six months expired, and Grubb not having married the girl, Hardesty met him, and on sight shot him. The evidence showed that Grubb was armed also, in expectation of the attack, but was shot in the act of drawing his weapon. The trial was ended last Thursday, and the verdict of the jury was, not guilty.—The following is the substance of the judgment pronounced by Judge Nutall upon the verdict of not guilty by the jury in behalf of Hardesty:

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.  
Sir: You have been indicted by a grand jury of your country upon a most heinous charge. You have put yourself upon your country and your God for deliverance. You have had a fair and impartial trial before them, and they have both pronounced you not guilty, and so say I. It may not be proper for me to express my sentiments, yet, nevertheless, I will do it. Young man! had I been wronged as you have been, I would have spent every dollar I had on earth, and all that I could have begged and borrowed, and then started upon the track of the villain, but I would not have imbued my hands in his blood.—Go hence without delay. You are acquitted!

The verdict of the jury and the judgment of the Court were both received amid the applause of a full Court-house.

A frightful accident occurred on Tuesday morning last, on the New York Central Rail Road, near Utica, by the crushing of a bridge over Sequoit creek killing, instantly some eight or ten persons, and seriously injuring some forty more, Mr. A. Moore of Rising Sun, Ind., was killed.

The Connersville Telegraph, of last week makes the important announcement to the world that a Cow was drowned in attempting to cross the River recently, while it neglects to notice the drowning of a man named Christian Bean, near that place about the same time. There is no account of the Cow's death, but it is a pity for taste.

Mormon War.  
The country is beginning to reap the consequences of permitting the growth of the moral cancer that has become such an exorcism upon the fair face of Utah. Its moral effects have been blighted. It now begins to be known as a pecuniary evil of no small magnitude. The millions that will be spent in conquering a peace with Brigham Young will doubtless be more than would be required to build the much-talked-of Pacific Railroad. Fewer understand how these campaigns can be so expensive. The following, given by the New York Post as an accurate view of the provisions of one of the army contracts, will let in a little light upon this subject:

The freight contract is a monster in its way. It was made with Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell, January 16th, and provides for the transportation of 10,000,000 pounds of stores and supplies at certain rates, and of 10,000,000 pounds additional at higher rates, if required by the Department. The price per pound for 100 miles to Salt Lake is \$4 from January to March, \$2.90 during March, \$1.80 from April to September, \$2.20 for September, \$3 for October, and \$4.50 for November and December. Perhaps a fair average would be \$2.25. For the first 10,000,000 pounds the aggregate amount to be paid is \$2,475,000; for the next 5,000,000 pounds additional it is \$1,544,500, and for the last 5,000,000 it is \$1,039,900, making a grand total for this one contract, of \$5,059,400. As there would be no sufficient market at Salt Lake for the cattle of the trains, they are to be taken for beef at an average price of 15¢ per head. Some items in this bill of costs are startling. Take, for example, a barrel of flour. A stout wagon will convey 20 barrels. The distance from Leavenworth to Salt Lake may be stated at 1,100 miles via the South Pass and Bear River. The stores conveyed in January and February cost \$44 per hundred; a barrel of flour started then, which may arrive in camp by the middle of May, would have cost \$58 for freight, and adding its cost at Leavenworth, it would draw from the Federal Exchequer exactly \$100. A bushel of potatoes, which at Buffalo is worth 50 cents, will cost the Government in Utah \$32. A barrel of pork will cost \$165; a barrel of whisky \$100.

Death of the Rev. E. T. Cronch.  
This venerable minister of the Methodist faith died at Sallillo, in Oldham county, night before last. His death was very sudden. A few minutes before 8 o'clock he was found upon his knees pouring out his soul in prayer to the God he had worshipped and whose word he had preached for nearly half a century. He was lifted from his knees to his bed, where he expired almost in a moment. He had lived his three score years, and done much good in the world. He was universally beloved, and his death will leave a void in many a heart, in the church, in the domestic circle and in the world at large.—*Low Courier.*

We knew the subject of this sketch before he was a preacher. He followed the trade of a hatter, in the town of Brookville, Indiana, and about the first smooth castor we ever wore, was made by him. That was before the day of silk hats. Mr. C. has been preaching the Gospel something near 40 years, and died, as he had lived, in the triumph of Faith, and in the full assurance of a blessed immortality.—*N. A. Tribune.*

Mr. Toombs' Bankruptcy Bill.  
The following is an abstract of the Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was reported to the Senate on Wednesday, May 5, by Senators Toombs and Benjamin, a majority of the Judiciary Committee.

The Bill contains twenty-three sections. Section 1. Bankrupts are divided into two classes—the voluntary and involuntary; the former consisting of persons generally who are unable to pay their debts, and who choose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act; the latter, of individuals in trade, who by some fraudulent proceeding evince a disposition to wrong their creditors, or some of them. In compulsory cases the bankrupt may have a jury trial.

Section 2 provides against payments and transfers made in contemplation of bankruptcy.

Section 3 declares that by the decree of bankruptcy the title of the bankrupt to his property is divested and becomes vested in the assignee. But necessary household effects, not exceeding in value three hundred dollars, are to be exempt, together with what ever property is exempt from execution by the laws of the State.

Section 4 grants a release to bankrupts who fully comply with the requirements of the Act ninety days after the decree, and after seventy days' advertisement in a public newspaper, unless one-fourth in number and value of the creditors file their written dissent. It also provides minutely against frauds, and specifies the course to be pursued in appeals.

Section 5—The property of bankrupts is to be divided *pro rata*. Preferences only given to debts due to the United States; to sureties who are entitled to preference by the laws of the State; and laborers in the employ of the bankrupt to an amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Sections 6 and 7 give full jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases to the United States District Courts, and direct what proceedings shall take place.

Section 8 confers upon the United States Circuit Courts concurrent jurisdiction in certain cases.

Section 9 directs the manner in which assignees shall discharge their duties.

Section 10—The Court shall order a collection of the assets, a sale of the same, and a distribution of the proceeds without unreasonable delay.

Section 11 defines certain powers of assignments.

Section 12—No person to be a second time entitled to the benefit of this Act, unless he pays seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Section 13—Proceedings in bankruptcy to be of record.

Section 14 relates to proceedings against or by partners in trade who become bankrupt.

Section 15 relates to the conveyance of the bankrupt's real estate by the assignee.

Section 16—Circuit Court in the District of Columbia to have jurisdiction.

Section 19 punishes fraudulent assignments.

Section 20 and 21 allow a bankrupt, when his estate pays 40 per cent. above expenses, an allowance of 24 per cent. when it pays 60 per cent., an allowance of 5 per cent. when 80 per cent. is realized, the allowance to exceed \$5,000.

Section 22—The United States to pay no costs or other charges in bankruptcy cases. All such charges to come out of the fund or the parties; otherwise not to be paid at all.

History of Printing in Brookville.  
Under this head, C. F. Clarkson, Esq., is writing some very interesting letters to the Brookville American, from Melrose Farm, Iowa, where we hope he is enjoying himself as an independent and prosperous farmer, after his many toils and troubles as a printer.

Mr. Clarkson, it will be recollected, published a paper in Brookville for more than twenty years continuously, and acquired some considerable reputation as a writer. Some four or five years ago he sold out to Rev. T. A. Goodwin, and removed to Iowa, where he has resided ever since. He is well posted in all that pertains to the early history of that place, and the country round about and is reminiscences of the town and people will scarcely fail to be interesting to many of the present readers of the American. His first letter embraced the period between 1816-17 when the first newspaper was established there, to 1820. His second letter embraces the period from 1820 to 25.—His third letter will embrace the period from 1825 to the exodus of the old Laramie Press from Brookville in the beginning of 1830. His fourth letter we suppose will embrace the whole term of his editorial career there, covering a period of more than twenty years.

Our friend is a little mistaken in some of his statements, as to the order of time when certain changes took place in the proprietorship of the paper there. For example, he says that some time in the year 1820 Morris & Scott sold out their establishment to C. W. & D. W. Hutchen. In this he is mistaken about five years. According to our recollection, John Scott and B. P. Morris, who were the pioneers in the newspaper business there, were succeeded about 1820 by Robert John and James Knight. Mr. K. afterwards sold out his interest to Isaac N. Hanna, who after continuing in the business for a few months only, sold out to a young man by the name of Scott (in no way connected with the former proprietor of that name). This man published the paper in connection with Robert John for a few months only, when circumstances looked out discreditable to his character for honesty, and he was constrained to leave the town. Mr. John continued to publish the paper after this, alone, until some time in 1825, when he sold out to the Hutchen's, one of whom afterwards published a paper in New Albany.

Among other things, Mr. Clarkson pays the following complimentary, but just tribute to the honesty and integrity of Robert John, every word of which we fully and cordially endorse, having been a member of his family for several years.

"For near forty years Mr. John was an active business man in Franklin county, and held the most responsible offices, during which time he had various reverses in his private affairs, still we never heard a whisper against his industry, fidelity, honesty or integrity.—Amidst political contests, no one was so vile as to cast a suspicion upon his character. He is the only man we ever knew, who conducted himself so discreetly, as to still the tongues of the slanderer. Every impulse of his heart was honest. Neither friend or foe could propose a scheme to him where the honesty of it was the least doubtful, but would receive from him a plain rebuke. In politics he would not succeed unless it was done on the fairest principles. In private he was scrupulous to the principles of right."

And just here, in this connection, we may be pardoned for acknowledging our obligations to Mr. C. for the complimentary manner in which he is pleased to speak of us.

"It was during the years 1822, '23 and '24 that Milton Gregg, now the able and faithful editor of the New Albany Tribune, served his apprenticeship to the printing business with Mr. John.—And Mr. Gregg, we have no doubt, is much indebted to him for the dignity and integrity which has characterized his career as an editor in Indiana for the last thirty years."

We hope these complimentary allusions to us will have the effect to stir up the bile in certain of our ill-grained contemporaries hereabout.—*N. A. Tribune.*

SAD FATE OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.  
A blind, paralyzed old man with no friends and with but little money, died at Evansville, Ind., a few days ago, as the house of a benevolent negro woman who had given him shelter and cared for him for several days previous to his death. Among his effects were papers and testimonials which proved him to be Dr. John Pocock Holme, a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and formerly in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, the friend of Captain Parry, the Arctic navigator, and the associate of many of the first people of England. He was also the author of several valuable inventions. The Evansville papers give no explanation of the causes of his terrible fall.

Punch gives the following illustration of Scotch Catechisms:  
Pedagogue:—Wha was Goliah? Boy:—The muckle giant who David slew with a sling and stone.  
Pedagogue:—Wha was David? Boy:—The son of Jesse.  
Pedagogue:—Wha was Jesse? Boy:—The dower o' Dumbland.

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"For near forty years Mr. John was an active business man in Franklin county, and held the most responsible offices, during which time he had various reverses in his private affairs, still we never heard a whisper against his industry, fidelity, honesty or integrity.—Amidst political contests, no one was so vile as to cast a suspicion upon his character. He is the only man we ever knew, who conducted himself so discreetly, as to still the tongues of the slanderer. Every impulse of his heart was honest. Neither friend or foe could propose a scheme to him where the honesty of it was the least doubtful, but would receive from him a plain rebuke. In politics he would not succeed unless it was done on the fairest principles. In private he was scrupulous to the principles of right."

And just here, in this connection, we may be pardoned for acknowledging our obligations to Mr. C. for the complimentary manner in which he is pleased to speak of us.

"It was during the years 1822, '23 and '24 that Milton Gregg, now the able and faithful editor of the New Albany Tribune, served his apprenticeship to the printing business with Mr. John.—And Mr. Gregg, we have no doubt, is much indebted to him for the dignity and integrity which has characterized his career as an editor in Indiana for the last thirty years."

We hope these complimentary allusions to us will have the effect to stir up the bile in certain of our ill-grained contemporaries hereabout.—*N. A. Tribune.*

SAD FATE OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.  
A blind, paralyzed old man with no friends and with but little money, died at Evansville, Ind., a few days ago, as the house of a benevolent negro woman who had given him shelter and cared for him for several days previous to his death. Among his effects were papers and testimonials which proved him to be Dr. John Pocock Holme, a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and formerly in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, the friend of Captain Parry, the Arctic navigator, and the associate of many of the first people of England. He was also the author of several valuable inventions. The Evansville papers give no explanation of the causes of his terrible fall.

Punch gives the following illustration of Scotch Catechisms:  
Pedagogue:—Wha was Goliah? Boy:—The muckle giant who David slew with a sling and stone.  
Pedagogue:—Wha was David? Boy:—The son of Jesse.  
Pedagogue:—Wha was Jesse? Boy:—The dower o' Dumbland.

Section 12—No person to be a second time entitled to the benefit of this Act, unless he pays seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Section 13—Proceedings in bankruptcy to be of record.

Section 14 relates to proceedings against or by partners in trade who become bankrupt.

Section 15 relates to the conveyance of the bankrupt's real estate by the assignee.

Section 16—Circuit Court in the District of Columbia to have jurisdiction.

Section 19 punishes fraudulent assignments.

Section 20 and 21 allow a bankrupt, when his estate pays 40 per cent. above expenses, an allowance of 24 per cent. when it pays 60 per cent., an allowance of 5 per cent. when 80 per cent. is realized, the allowance to exceed \$5,000.